

nervures and stigma brown; b. n. falling very far short of t.-m.; first r.n. joining first t.-c.; third discoidal cell wholly confluent with second submarginal, *i.e.* the lower side of second s.m. lacking. Tibiæ and tarsi, and apices of femora, orange-testaceous; claws cleft, pulvillus large; abdomen practically impunctate, with very sparse hairs, apical half with microscopical lineolation; hind margins of segments brownish. Anterior tarsi with thickened hairs, curled at end.

Sandakan, Borneo (*Baker, 9977*).

Two specimens.

The genus *Heterapis* was based on two minute Australian species. The present insect, from Borneo, differs from both by the combination of minute size with a broad subquadrate head, but it is unquestionably congeneric. Perkins in 1912 added a third Australian species, also very distinct from that now described.

XXXVIII.—*Notes on the African and Asiatic Species of Melyris, Fab. (sensu lato), with an Account of their Sexual Characters: Supplementary.* By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

AMONGST the eighty species of *Melyris* enumerated in my paper on these insects published in the October number of this Magazine (pp. 157–219), five only were recorded as having a modification of the intermediate or posterior tarsi in the males. This portion of the tarsal structure of four of them was figured: *M. parallela* on p. 204, *M. quadricollis* on p. 205, *M. klugi* on p. 208, and *M. bicalcarata* on p. 209. Owing, however, to an unfortunate mistake made in numbering the drawings of the Abyssinian *M. parallela* (No. 61) and *M. quadricollis* (No. 62), the figures and descriptions of the tarsi of these two insects have been transposed on pp. 204–206, and the error was not detected when the proofs were finally corrected by me during an enforced absence from home, and when the specimens were not at hand for checking purposes.

Figure 3 (*M. parallela*) shows the intermediate tarsus of *M. quadricollis*, ♂, and figure 4 (*quadricollis*) that of *M. parallela*, ♂; and the accompanying descriptions of the tarsal structure of *M. quadricollis* refer to *M. parallela*, and those of *M. parallela* to *M. quadricollis*.

*M. albicoma* (No. 36) should have been placed amongst the Somaliland forms, pp. 196–201.